

# TURN OF TIDE IN COKE INDUSTRY; MERGER AGENTS INSPECT PLANTS.

## FRICK CO. FIRES 1,000 OVENS; MANY MORE TO BE STARTED.

Big Addition to Steel Corporation's Fuel Supply Was Made Imperative By Blowing in of Furnaces.

### CLEARING UP COKE STOCKS

Scottsdale Officials Start on An Inspection Tour to Place Plants in Shape for Firing of Additional Ovens. Several Thousand More to Be Running Soon.

In pursuance of orders issued from the executive offices of the H. C. Frick Coke Company in Pittsburgh last Saturday, the officials of that company in charge of its operations in the Connellsville coke region have within the past three days placed upwards of 1,000 additional beehive ovens in blast, making a total of 13,100 ovens which the Frick company is now running in this region, or more than at any time since the business depression started and the general curtailment took place, nearly two years ago.

Officials of the company are now in the field on an inspection tour to look over a large number of plants, with the view, it is believed, of getting them ready for further extensions of operations. It is understood that the company is likely to fire several thousand additional ovens in the next few weeks, as rapidly as the growing coke requirements of the United States Steel Corporation may make additional coke output necessary.

The action of this company, the largest single producer of coke in the Connellsville region, is generally accepted as the beginning of much better conditions in the region. The increasing volume of business booked by the Steel Corporation and the healthier conditions which are prevailing in the steel industry are directly responsible for the increase in Frick operations. Additional blast furnaces have been blown in during the past few weeks and practically all the coke on Frick yards in the region has been cleaned up for initial shipments to these furnaces. First shipments from the newly fired ovens were made yesterday.

General Superintendent W. H. Clinegerman, Assistant General Superintendent Clay F. Lynch, Chief Engineer J. P. K. Miller and Assistant Chief Engineer Thomas N. Dawson, left Scottsdale yesterday morning on a general tour of inspection throughout the region and are likely to be in the field several days, giving instructions for the preparation of other plants for resumption. Exactly 1,000 additional ovens had been fired yesterday morning at various Frick plants, the full list being as follows:

Bitter plants, 50 ovens; Calumet, 40; Continental No. 2, 10; Continental No. 3, 40; Davidson, 40; Deane, 50; Dorothy, 30; Edenborn, 50; Footdale, 50; Hecla No. 1, 50; Hecla No. 2, 50; Kyle, 60; Lambert, 50; Leisenring No. 1, 50; Leisenring No. 2, 50; Leisenring No. 3, 50; Leitch, 40; Lemont No. 2, 40; Shoaf, 50; Southwest No. 1, 26; Trotter, 50; Wynn, 40.

The H. C. Frick Coke Company owns and operates a total of 20,400 ovens in the region and with the additional ovens thus far placed in operation it is operating at a trade over 64 per cent of its full capacity of ovens.

Steel manufacturers are opposed to any sharp advance in prices but believe the growth of the volume of business will be best served by only such advances from time to time as the trade may fully justify. Booms are feared at this time owing to the inevitable reaction, sure to come. General steel prices have improved from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a ton in the past thirty days.

Independent plants in the region are also beginning to feel improved conditions in a small way. At the Tower Hill plants 36 additional ovens were fired this week and the plants of the W. J. Rainey interests are working full time this week after running at five days for some weeks.

In addition to the above figures of resumption at the Frick plants, special report from Trotter states that the balance of idle ovens, 64 in number, were fired yesterday morning putting that works in full operation. That the slump in the coke trade is now practically past and brighter times are in store for the coke region's inhabitants is now being demonstrated, particularly at Mt. Pleasant. The latter part of last week was a busy one in coke circles around that place and the H. C. Frick plant, at Morewood, Hecla and Standard, the latter the largest plant in the world, employed extra men in loading all the coke that had been stocked on the yards for sev-

## PRODUCTION MAKES SOME INCREASE; SHIPMENTS TAKE DECIDED SPURT; COKE PRICES SHOW LITTLE CHANGE.

Broader Iron and Steel Market Adds Somewhat to Connellsville Coke Trade But Market Remains far From What Operators Desire—No Great Immediate Improvement is in Sight.

Aggregate production of both regions for the past week increased upwards of 8,000 tons while shipments took a decided spurt, advancing to the highest point for a single week for several months. Total shipments from both regions for the week were well above 9,000 cars, the exact increase over the preceding week being 187 cars and in consequence the standing loads in the regions have had a further considerable reduction and are now around 700 cars. This is the lowest point which standing loads have reached for many months. Coke stocks are being cleaned up rapidly throughout the region.

The apparently steady increase in production and shipments is the reflection of expanded business in the iron and steel world whose volume is on the increase. While mills and furnaces try by no means up to their maximum capacity they are much further advanced toward that desirable point than at any time since the present series of fluctuations began to hit industrial interests from the low point of the depression of last year.

Prices of iron, steel and coke do not show much change for the present, with the exception of the general advances in prices of pig iron which took place during the past thirty days in all parts of the country. The pig iron market is holding to its new level and the schedule for heavy iron ore movements during this year from the ore fields to the furnaces would indicate a corresponding demand for coke later on, as the complement of the ore in smelting.

A number of contracts, good in point of size have been placed during the past week with Connellsville region operators, covering the third and fourth quarters of the year but prices have shown no great strengthening, due to the fact that so many operations are in the market with their product and the market is by no means broad enough or strong enough to care for the maximum output of Connellsville coke.

Conservative operators and conservative iron and steel men do not look for anything like a boom this summer but they do believe that the present gradual improvement will continue and increase in scope. Inquiries for coke for future delivery are plentiful but operators are chary about tying up their plants under low-priced contracts for any great length of time. Outside of a few

PRODUCTION.				
For the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1909.				
Districts	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	24,142	10,041	10,401	152,339
Leitchville	11,578	5,099	5,169	98,946
Total	35,720	15,140	15,570	251,285

MANUFACTURED.				
By Districts				
Districts	Consumers	For	Market	Tons
Connellsville	129,660	31,970	31,970	161,630
Leitchville	22,150	67,790	67,790	89,940
Total	151,810	99,760	99,760	251,570

SHIPMENTS.				
For the week ending May 15, 1909.				
Districts	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	24,142	10,041	10,401	152,339
Leitchville	11,578	5,099	5,169	98,946
Total	35,720	15,140	15,570	251,285

Long-term contracts which were placed during the first three months of the year, the contracts now being taken do not average more than sixty to ninety days, as a rule.

The present week will show a decided improvement in output and the number of ovens in operation as compared to last week, due to the firing of more Frick ovens. Details of this improvement in Connellsville region conditions will be found in another column.

The ovens of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, W. J. Rainey and the Oliver & Sander Steel Company operated five days during the week and this was about the average time for the entire region. Increases in operations during the past week were as follows: The Fairbank plant of the Scruffs Coal & Coke Company, fired 20 ovens, Colnald No. 1 controlled by U. S. Pittsburg Coal Company, increased from 40 to 500 ovens, putting that works on in full; Colnald

No. 4 increased from 100 to 300 putting it into full operation; Garwood plant of the Dunlap Connellsville Coke Company, 20 to 22 ovens; Martin plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, 174 to 175 ovens; Orient plant of the Orient Coke Company, 240 to 220; Shamrock works of the Fayette Coke Company, 105 to 130; Thompson-Connellsville No. 1, 88 to 105 No. 2, 100 to 108, putting the latter two works at 50 per cent capacity.

The only decrease in operations was at the Sebright plant of the Taylor Coal & Coke Company, where the number of active ovens was reduced from 350 to 320.

Market quotations are as follows: Spot furnace coke \$1.60 to \$1.75; furnace coke for delivery during the last two quarters, \$1.65 to \$2.00; spot foundry coke, \$2.00 to \$2.25; foundry coke for delivery during the last two quarters, \$2.25 to \$2.50, according to grade.

The American Metal Market and Daily Iron and Steel Report says:

The iron and steel trade has reached a point where production and shipments have reached substantially as great a tonnage as shown in the first ten months of 1907, before the panic, with the exception that the railroads are not taking more than half the tonnage they did in 1907-7, which was about 40 per cent of the production then. In other words, iron and steel is being produced and shipped at 50 per cent of the rate in the first ten months of 1907, and the railroads are responsible for the 50 per cent decrease.

Shipments in the past few weeks have been somewhat in excess of actual ultimate consumption, due to manufacturers and jobbers replenishing their stocks, which had gotten to a very low level. It is assumed that they have been increasing stocks because they see a further increase in ultimate consumption. Most grades of pig iron in the Central West have advanced 25 cents since last week.

Following are freight rates on coke per ton of 2,000 pounds in ear load lots from the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions:

Destination	Rate
Boston	\$3.50
Buffalo	2.75
Butte	2.75
Cleveland	1.65
Columbus	1.55
Cincinnati	2.10
Chicago	2.05
East St. Louis	2.50
Hamilton, Ont.	2.50
Indianapolis	2.55
Lebanon, Mo.	2.55
Lebanon, Pa.	2.55
Philadelphia	2.25
Pittsburgh	2.25
Richmond, Va.	2.25
Toledo	2.25
Valley Forge	2.25

## BIG COMPANY FOR WEST NEWTON.

Nipple and Tool Company Is Organized With Capital of \$100,000.

### WILL OCCUPY STOVE PLANT

West Newton Men and Pittsburgh Capitalists Are Promoters of the New Company—To Recover Tin From Cans That Are Burned at Reduction Plant.

WEST NEWTON, May 13.—The Standard Nipple & Tool Company was organized here yesterday with a capital stock of \$100,000. It will take over the plant of the defunct Standard Stove & Range Company which operated here for several years and occupy this building, which fronts opposite the Baltimore & Ohio station.

The company has for a number of years been operating in Pittsburgh, locating there after a trial in Baltimore. The machinery that will be installed in the new location will be valued at \$75,000, while repairs will bring it up to the balance of the capitalization. Among those who attended the meeting yesterday afternoon as directors are: W. A. Landsberger, Fred Clifford, R. H. Stevenson, W. W. L. Goehring, West Newton, and F. M. Meckling and G. C. and L. L. Blackstone of Pittsburgh. The plant when running will employ 100 men.

Superintendent Alfred Wedlock, who has charge of the reduction plant here has figured out a process for recovering the tin which is contained in cans and other articles after incineration. He has asked that his idea be protected by a patent and has made applica-

tion to the department for this purpose. There are thousands upon thousands of cans sent to the reduction plant every day and all the metal in these has been lost, as it has been piling up regularly every day with no means for taking care of it. Under the new idea this will be taken care of and made use of in the general trend of affairs at the plant. The new method is attracting general attention and a company is being formed.

## BIG CONSOLIDATION OF COAL CONCERNS

Watson Mining Interests Joined In Order to Effect Reduction in Operating Costs.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 13.—The large bituminous coal holdings of C. W. Watson, President of the Consolidation Coal Company, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, have been merged into one huge concern which will own 200,000 acres of coal lands, timber and other appearances in the States named. The interests joined to the Consolidation Coal Company are interests in the Fairmont Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company, the Clarksburg Fuel Company and the Pittsburgh & Fairmont Fuel Company, together with controlling interests in subsidiary concerns. The capital stock of the combined companies is \$37,650,000. The concern will be one of the largest producers of bituminous coal in the world. It is stated that it will be known as the Consolidation Coal Company and will have an estimated annual output of 7,000,000 tons. The merger is expected to effect a reduction in operating expenses.

Roadmasters Appointed. NGRMAYVILLE, May 20.—The Supervisors have appointed Edward Shank and George W. Pringle Road Masters for this side of the creek and Evans Bizam, Charles Herman and Lloyd Miller for the other side.

## PARTY STARTS ON AUTO TRIP TO VIEW OPTIONED PROPERTIES.

Charles McKnight of Pittsburg and Others Visit Region In Connection With New Combine.

### DISCUSS THE PROPOSITION

It is Pointed Out Why the Proposed Merger Would Be a Benefit to the Entire Region and to Present Owners of Operations.

A party of coke merger people arrived here this morning and took automobiles for a tour of inspection through the coke region. They will remain here for a couple of days during which time the final details of the merger will be practically worked out. The B. & O. train brought Charles McKnight, President of the National B. & O. Western Pennsylvania; J. W. Boleau, the agent of the underwriters, in whose name all the coke options have been taken, and William C. Magee, the active head of the Pickands-Magee coke interests. They were accompanied by several New York bankers. The visitors were met at Connellsville by Isaac W. Seamans, George D. Howell, E. S. Hakey, Captain J. M. Huxtable, Charles Lehart, George and Harry Whyel, and by their escorted to Uniontown. James B. Hogg also met the party. He has been doing some engineering and map work for the merger people and is prominently mentioned as one of the probable appraisers.

The party proceeded to Uniontown by way of the Leaning plans of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and took lunch at the Summit Hotel. This afternoon they expect to tour through the Lower Connellsville region.

It is the general consensus of opinion that the coke merger is a go, and that nothing can now stop its triumphant march to completion. A leading independent coke operator voiced the views of many others as follows: "It's a go, without a doubt. Mr. Boleau has enough options now to make a successful merger, and he is getting the balance in rapidity. There seems to be no trouble on this score. The operators were a little slow about taking action but that was natural. They wanted time to think it over and figure out the details. The details bothered them not a little in the start, because they were somewhat complicated. They were subsequently greatly simplified, and from that time forward the options came in faster, and at last accounts some 60 out of the 81 had been given."

"There was also a disposition to insist upon definite information as to the identity of the underwriters. Some of the operators suspected what they termed a 'fishing excursion.' Others objected to their plants being 'peddled around.' Mr. McKnight, however, stands high in Pittsburg and New York financial circles, and when he assured the coke operators that the deal was actually financed in whatever amount might be required the assurance was generally accepted. While no official information has been given out on this point, some of the larger operators who have entered the deal now announce that they are perfectly satisfied that the merger is amply backed and will be properly financed. They are just confident enough to make some others think that they have inside information."

"However, the main incentive toward making the merger a success has been the evident need of it to secure to the coke interests that full profit which their investments should have and which under good business management they will always have. The lesson of the past fifteen months has been a severe one to some of the independent interests and has brought home to them the wisdom if not the necessity of a consolidation which will insure stable business and stable profits. Such a consolidation was not possible on any other lines than these."

"The attempt to merge might have been made sooner if the financial backing had been forthcoming. That cannot be picked up every day. It takes millions to back a deal like this, and it must be call money, too. There is, however, this to be said about the coke merger: It cannot fail to be a profitable corporation in any event, and if, as is suspected, it may become a part of another big steel merger, the profits of the stockholders will be further and materially increased."

"No, I have no positive information on the likelihood of a steel merger. I know nothing more than you newspaper men have printed. But my common sense teaches me that it is a very likely proposition; in fact, it is my private opinion that such a consolidation (Continued on Page 2.)

Col. Herbert a Farmer. Colonel "Bob" Herbert, the veteran newspaper man and member of the State Charities Board, is planting 8,000 fruit trees on his farm near Dalmont, Westmoreland county.

WANT LINE COMPLETED. Chartered Five Years Ago But Built No Road.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa. May 19.—Leading land owners and manufacturers of Blair and Bedford counties united in a petition to the State Railroad Commission praying that the Hollidaysburg & Bedford Railroad Company be compelled to construct its railroad, under penalty of having its charter rights forfeited. Although the company was chartered five years ago its line remains uncompleted. The company is a subsidiary corporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Its president is Samuel Rea of Philadelphia.

Company Says It Intends to Increase Its Fares But Unless Commissioners From Bringing Suit for Fares.

UNIONTOWN, May 14.—Contemplating an increase of fares which will be in excess of those permitted under the recent fare law, since declared unconstitutional, the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad has applied to the courts for an injunction restraining the county Commissioners from bringing suit under the law which went into effect September 20, 1907.

## REASONS FOR FORMATION OF THE NEW COKE TRUST.

Duplication of Steel Corporation Merger Is About to Take Place in Connellsville Coke Trade.

### COMBINE CAN HOIST PRICES

An Interesting Discussion of the Conditions Which Make For the Consolidation and the Latter's Bearing on the Development of Greene County Coal Lands.

(John S. Hite, in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Planet)

The proposition to consolidate into one great concern the 86 independent coke making companies of Fayette and Westmoreland counties has been gradually buttressed by such formidable arguments in its favor on the part of the promoters that it now seems altogether likely the scheme will be completely successful. The chief promoters are John W. Bouleau and Charles W. McKnight, of Pittsburgh. The latter is a financier and banker who is well known to and has the entire confidence of eastern capitalists. Mr. Bouleau is an experienced coal and coke expert of great energy and capacity whose special part of this job is to induce the owners of coke works to put a reasonable price on their plants and then sign an agreement to sell them to the trust—for a trust it is to be, nothing more and nothing less.

This is simply a repetition of the operation which produced the United States Steel Corporation. If Mr. Bouleau contrives to secure the valuations and agreements, Mr. McKnight is to provide the money, which is now said to be the easiest part of the undertaking. There will be big profits from the very start, because the principle of competition will be eliminated, which is the bottom groundwork of the scheme.

Seventy-five of the 86 companies are said to have thus far agreed to turn in their plants to the combine, and it is believed the other 11 will follow before a great while. The principal difficulty encountered in these negotiations is to overcome the natural anxiety of the separate companies to sell their plants for the very largest possible price, regardless of real value. Nothing is better remembered than the deluge of gold which deluged many of the individual concerns that were absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation some years ago, and with this recollection it is so vivid it has been hard to convince some of the proposed beneficiaries of this projected coke trust that there is really a limit to the amount of circulating medium in this country. These close bargainers and reasoners argue that if the coke trust should get hold of all the independent coke making plants in this section it will be able to fix the price of coke to suit itself, and will unquestionably do so. Therefore the man with a coke plant to sell feels that his time for having anything to do with fixing prices is now, in fixing the price of his own concern and he will consequently fix it to suit himself, just as the trust will fix the price of coke per ton to suit itself when it has got final control of the business.

The price of coke per ton is an abnormally low now, ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per ton. Many of the plants are idle and have been for nearly two years, with the heavy expenses of keeping them in good condition never lessening. Two years ago the average price of Connellsville coke was \$2.50 a ton. The demand was greater than the supply. Four and five dollars a ton was common and in one case a local company filled a big order in 1907 at \$14 a ton. Ten and twelve dollar a ton orders were plentiful. That was indeed the golden age in coke profits. Nothing like it had ever been known before and may never be known again. Now when the independents are a hard sell to the trust, they are naturally disposed to estimate values on the basis of profits when they were all but submerged in a Paoliolam stream of wealth. One producer who had made \$80,000 a year out of his plant says the trust can have it for a million dollars. He figures that this much money invested at six per cent would yield him \$60,000 a year, and that it is consequently the equivalent of his plant.

This trust deal will involve about seventy million dollars. There are 86 plants, totaling about 12,000 ovens, of which it is desired to get control. This would make an average price per plant of \$875,000. The promoters of the combine are hopeful of its completion by October next at the latest and their hope is well based. They have the sympathy and support of J. V. Thompson, the Uniontown millionaire banker and coal operator. He thinks the combine will be a good thing, and his opinion and judgment goes a long way in this neck of the woods.

Mr. Bouleau had the idea of the inception of this trust, the agreement of sale to be signed by plant owners should embody a clause by which they would bind themselves in case of sale not to re-engage in coke making in the State. This proved to be an unsurmountable obstacle, however, and it has been dropped. Since then there has not been much

difficulty in getting signers. The objection to the clause rested on the fact that the adjoining county of Greene is entirely underlain with a practically unapped field of virgin coking coal accounted just as good as the Fayette coal and the many coke makers of this county were unwilling to voluntarily shut themselves out from operations in Greene county if they should dispose of their own ovens to the combine. Of course it is just what the combine promoters hoped to bring about, if a bluff to that effect could be worked, but it could not be so the idea has been abandoned leaving those who may sell to the trust free to re-engage in the business in Greene county or anywhere else if they should wish to.

And it is thought that, in turn, this condition of freedom should create a great boom in Greene county coal that a good many of the manufacturers in Fayette and Westmoreland counties who might get rid of their holdings would immediately hustle over to Greene county and buy liberally of the vast and rich deposits there. But this might not happen and for a very good reason, viz: The United States Steel Corporation, the Frick Coke Company and the Ramsey Coke Company do not want the Greene county field opened until the Fayette and Westmoreland fields approach extinction or until the demands of the market exceed the capacity of present supply. To these three powerful antagonistic influences would be added that of the combine now in process of organization. Their natural attitude would be that the world is not yet ready for Greene county coal and coke.

Greene county is without a railroad except a tortuous narrow gauge jerk water line of 26 miles that is used to jerk passengers and small freight from the little town of Waynesburg to Washington, Pa., and back. The coal and coke interests of Fayette, Westmoreland and Washington counties have been thus far able to fulfill the big railroad companies from throwing any branch lines into or across Greene county. If C. Frick is opposed to present development of the coal and coke interests of Greene and he represents the United States Steel Corporation and his own great coal and coke company in the directorate of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where his influence is a great amount, the community of interest idea is worked to mutual advantage in this by the coal and coke operators and the railroad companies in keeping out of Greene county. The railroads have nothing to gain by going in. They would not enlarge their freight traffic. The coke output is exactly known. It is ample to meet every demand. The furnace needs are exactly known. The development of new coal fields and the opening of new coke plants in Greene would provide no more traffic for the railroads to reimburse them for the tracks they would lay. It would but serve to curtail the output of each producer and by increasing competition lower prices to buyers. This is the high in which the matter is viewed by the railroads and coke makers.

Some years ago J. V. Thompson, who owns thousands of acres of coal in Greene county, induced the managers of the Wabash system to agree with him to build a line from Wheeling, W. Va., across Greene county to Uniontown to be called the Uniontown & Wheeling short line. But the enterprise never got further than the surveys and the securing of necessary property options. Some one had more influence than Mr. Thompson with the Wabash management and there is now no sign that this road or any other road will ever be built through the coal fields of Greene until the present coke manufacturers and the railroad shall conclude that it is for their own welfare to build it. This consideration somewhat explains why the Bouleau-McKnight trust proposition was in the end willing to omit from their agreement the obnoxious clause that, sellers should not re-engage in coke making. Under existing conditions they cannot if they would save in West Virginia, whose coke does not rank very high in the market compared with the coke made on the Pennsylvania side of the border.

A further very important feature of this combine scheme contemplates the establishment of great bases of coke supplies at places from which the demand from Canada and Mexico can be readily met. The coke of this region is preferred above all other coals wherever coke is used because of its low percentage of sulphur. But practically none of it is marketed where needed in Canada and Mexico because of the great length of time required for shipments to reach their destination by establishing in those countries coke supply stations at convenient places in the southwest and north.

Although it may be said that capitalists everywhere in the east who have not in touch with this scheme of Mr. Bouleau view it with indifference as guaranteeing an enterprise sure to be safe and very profitable, and it is believed that enough of the independents have already given assent to it to guarantee its success. This would be the case making business

## The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, May 15, 1909.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
200	200	Aerie	W. J. Rainey	New York, N. Y.
200	200	Acme	W. J. Rainey	Uniontown
200	200	Adelphi	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alberton No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alberton No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Dunbar
200	200	Alma No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 6	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 7	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 8	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 9	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 10	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 11	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 12	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 13	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 14	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 15	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 16	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 17	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 18	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 19	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 20	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 21	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 22	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 23	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 24	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 25	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 26	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 27	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 28	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 29	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 30	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 31	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 32	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 33	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 34	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 35	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 36	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 37	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 38	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 39	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 40	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 41	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 42	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 43	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 44	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 45	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 46	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 47	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 48	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 49	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 50	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 51	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 52	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 53	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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200	200	Alma No. 83	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 84	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 85	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Alma No. 86	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg

into the control of three corporations, the Frick, the Ramsey and the Bouleau companies. In there is plenty of profitable business for them all when there is but one at all, which has not been the case for two years past. The Frick company controls 20,000 ovens and even with these cannot make in normal times enough coke to supply the demand of the United States Steel Corporation alone. It has been a liberal buyer from the independents who control about 125,000 ovens. The Ramsey ovens number 10,000.

It is so obvious that the successful organization of the scheme is likely to close the Greene county coal field against early buyers for an indefinite period that some of the larger holders of Greene county coal are at it as being taken care of by becoming in order to quiet any possible opposition on their part to perfection of the scheme.

## PARTY STARTS ON AUTO TRIP.

(Continued from First Page)

ation will not be delayed. It is a logical and practical proposition and those are the kind of propositions that go in these modern merging times.

The protest of the Morgantown Post-Chronicle against the merger on the ground that it will in some mysterious manner joltle up the Greene county and West Virginia coal lands was brought to the attention of this operator and he said: "The Morgantown paper has a rather hazy conception of the coke situation. The merger of the independent coking interests of the Connellsville region will immediately and materially enhance the value of every acre of the Connellsville-Pittsburg coal in Greene county, Pennsylvania and in Monongalia, Maryland and Ohio counties. West Virginia. Fayette county people who own coal there are strong for this deal in that very belief. It is possible that the coal fields of these counties will not be opened up at all once the trust will be opened up in good time and the longer they are closed the more valuable they will get."

The Morgantown paper says that the counties vote on a bond issue and build their own railroad to open up this coal. I do not know what powers West Virginia counties have in this respect but Pennsylvania counties cities boroughs and towns are forbidden to vote such bond issues.

## COKE OVEN BRICK

### Ask Us

How we can reduce your coke oven repair brick costs. We have figures to show.

### We

### Manufacture

The best crowns and liners. Spalling, fusing and wear reduced to the minimum. Our fronts, trunnels and tie are of the highest quality.

### Remember

You cannot use the old standard of brick under modern conditions.

### In the

### Long Ovens

Our brick are the only ones that stood the test.

### Crowns

That do not squeeze or fuse.

### Liners

That show a minimum of spalling, fusion and wear.

HARBISON-WALKER  
REFRACATORIES COMPANY,  
PITTSBURG, PA.

Twin Rocks Wiped Out  
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., May 17.—(Special)—The business section of Twin Rocks a mining town near here was almost wiped out by the early this morning. Seven two-story buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of \$39,000.

## BESSEMER COKE CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF

## Genuine Standard

## Connellsville Coke.

## Furnace, Foundry

## and Crushed Coke.

## Mines and Ovens in Connellsville Region.

Direct Connections with all Railroads Entering the Region.

OFFICES:

LEWIS BLOCK, PITTSBURG, PA.

INDIVIDUAL CARS.

C. M. WOLFF, General Agent.

## Hostetter Connellsville Coke Company,

HIGHEST GRADE

## Connellsville Coke

Furnace and Foundry Orders Solicited.

Branch Office, Carnegie Building, Pittsburg, Pa. (BELL TELEPHONE) 694 COURT

M. M. COCHRAN, Pres. W. HARRY BROWN, Vice Pres. JOHN H. WURTZ, Sec. & Treas.

## Washington Coal & Coke Co.

General Office, DAWSON, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

5,000 TONS DAILY CAPACITY. INDIVIDUAL CARS.

## YOUGHIOGHENY COAL.

STEAM. GAS. COKING.

## CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

FOUNDRY. FURNACE. CRUSHED.

Shipments via B. & O. R. R. and P. & L. E. R. R. and Connections.

Sales Office:  
PITTSBURG, PA.

N. P. HYNDMAN, Sales Agent.  
H. R. HYNDMAN, Assistant Sales Agent.

## Pickands-Magee Co.,

## Connellsville Coke

FURNACE GAS FOUNDRY STEAM AND CRUSHED SMITHING COAL

Orders and Correspondence Solicited.

GENERAL OFFICE,  
PICK BUILDING ANNEK PITTSBURG, PA.

SHIPPING OFFICE,  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING UNIONTOWN, PA.



**ANALYSES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.**





Dr R - Mice	4 00 McCloskey Bros . . . .	11 84
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## Auditors

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(Continued on Sixth Page)

**Company, Wholesalers**  
**TOWN, PA.**



## BIG CLAUSE CUT FROM FOOD LAW.

Superior Court Whacks an Important Section In Opinion.

### ADULTERATION OF FOODSTUFFS

Is the Section That Is In Conflict With the Government Rulings on Matters of This Character—Inception of Action in Clearfield County.

Because of a reference in the State pure food law of 1907 to the United States Government, and because this reference was construed as an attempt by the Legislature to apply national laws to State government, the State Superior Court in Pittsburgh yesterday invalidated an entire clause of the State law, the decision being written and handed down by Judge J. B. Head.

The clause thus swept off the statute books is far-reaching, dealing exclusively with the adulteration of foodstuffs. It is clause 5 of section 5, the section being as follows:

Section 5.—That for the purpose of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In the case of food:

First—If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second—If any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part, for the article.

Third—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth—If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

With that part of the act of the Superior Court did not concern itself. The next clause is the one stricken out.

Fifth—If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health. Provided, however, that no action shall be brought or sustained for violation of the provisions of this section when the article alleged to be adulterated is not adulterated within the meaning of the provisions of the Food and Drug act of June 30, 1906, enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and the rules and regulations promulgated for the enforcement of the same. And, provided, further, that when in the preparation of food products for shipment, they are preserved by any ex-act application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessary removed mechanically or by incineration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

The opinion by Judge Head is that by reason of the introduction of the reference to the National Food and Drug Act, the saving proviso in the clause falls of itself—the court recognizing in this an attempt to force on the Commonwealth laws that are drafted for the Government of the entire Nation.

The action had its inception in Clearfield county and was argued in Philadelphia under the title of "The Daughters' case was a test case on Commonwealth versus Daughters' case."

By a number of Clearfield county merchants who had been fined for the sale of dried apples preserved with sulphur dioxide.

Appeals were taken from the Magistrate's decision and the Court of Common Pleas in Clearfield county declared in favor of the merchants. This court acquiesced in the use of the title of the National Food and Drug Act, the entire clause 5 of section 5 of the State law was invalid.

In the opinion rendered at that time the stand was taken that, as the title was used, no entire national law was placed on the statute books of the Commonwealth. In this view the Superior Court concurs, and for the time being there is nothing on the law books of Pennsylvania restricting the unlimited use of preservatives in food stuffs.

The act of 1907 is known as "The Tustin law." Clause 5 of section 5 (the one declared unconstitutional) is really the only clause dealing with the use of preservatives in foodstuffs. The act itself is lengthy, but all other sections have to do with matters other than adulterations.

From the court's opinion the inference is drawn that there is nothing now to prevent the use of any adulterant that manufacturers see fit to use. All of the other sections and clauses of the act stand as before, it being thought necessary by the Superior Court to invalidate clause 5 in its entirety because, as the saving proviso was an integral part of that clause, the entire clause of necessity must fall.

FOUR LEGGED CHICKEN.

Turns Up in the Hatching at Drakestown and Causes Surprise.

Two legged chickens are usual, three legged chickens are occasional, but the four legged kind are we believe somewhat rare. Living Ream of Drakestown, Somerset county, is the owner of a four legged cross bred chicken hatched late in April, that sports an extra leg under each wing. It says "that the birdy is not over and above proud of her freak offspring."

Leases Somerset Hotel.

Harry C. Spitznagel, formerly employed at the McChesney House, Uniontown, and later with The Rappo, Greensburg, has secured a lease on the Hotel Vanneer, Somerset.

Proved.

Mr. Snapp—Life is full of contradictions. Mrs. Snapp—And I say it isn't.

—Boston Transcript.

## Veterans Make Arrangements for Celebration of Memorial Day.

At the regular monthly meeting of William F. Kurtz Post No. 104, Grand Army of the Republic held Wednesday at the City Hall several matters were discussed and some actions taken that should be of interest to the citizens of the community, as well as to the old veterans.

Monday, May 21st, will be observed this year as Memorial Day. On Sunday, May 20th, Rev. David Jones of the Methodist Protestant Church, will preach the Memorial Sermon and the veterans of the American wars will meet at the Public Building at 10 o'clock, A. M., on that morning and go in a body from there to the church to attend the services. On Sunday afternoon of the same day the veterans will visit the different cemeteries and place flags on all the graves of comrades that can be found, and they earnestly request the citizens who have soldier relatives or soldier friends buried in either of the cemeteries that they be present and help locate the graves of comrades, that none may be missed. A number of markers have been secured and will be put on the graves of any comrade where one has not already been placed. It was also unanimously agreed that the Memorial service will be held at the Grand Army lot in Hill Grove Cemetery on Monday, May 21st, and after the services are over and all the graves of comrades have been decorated, the veterans and their friends will march in a body to Chestnut Hill Cemetery and place flowers on all the graves of comrades that can be located there. A detail will be sent to the cemetery and place flowers on all the graves of comrades on the West Side to perform the same duty there. Rev. Prouty of the First Presbyterian Church will deliver the Memorial address at Hill Grove Cemetery.

With the hearty assistance of the citizens, the veterans believe that Memorial Day can be made impressive and be an inspiration to the youth of our land. Old and young are cordially invited to turn out and help make it a day such as it should be.

The program for the occasion will be published in a few days. The committee in charge is E. Dunn, J. R. Halsey and Smith Dawson.

### HENDERSON'S ASSISTANT.

J. R. Shaughnessy of Pittsburgh Gets New Position.

UNIONTOWN, May 14.—J. T. Shaughnessy of Pittsburgh was today appointed assistant to District Attorney Davis Henderson, coming in under the new law allowing an assistant at the rate of \$1,200 per year.

Shaughnessy has been engaged with Reed, Smith & Shaw of Pittsburgh and was formerly engaged with J. Scott Ferguson, as a law clerk.

### BUSY SESSION OF COURT IS HELD

Matters Disposed of at the Weekly Session of the August Body Yesterday.

UNIONTOWN, May 13.—There is quite an array of Fayette county legal talent before the Supreme Court of the State this week and cases of much local interest are being argued.

In the appeal of the heirs in the Elizabeth Irwin estate A. E. Jones Tuesday argued the case for the heirs and John M. Core for Mrs. W. B. Wyckoff, the administratrix. When the case came up Chief Justice Mitchell, without further ado, declared that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction on account of the amount involved, and made an order certifying the facts to the Superior Court. Justice Mitchell made the point that although the sum of \$8,000 was involved on the appellant's side, the appellant did not represent a sufficient share of the estate warrant an appeal to the Supreme Court. The court cited some cases, but Mr. Jones asked that he be allowed to submit a precedent particularly in point. This he found while the court went on with the argument of another case, and when he read it, Justice Mitchell immediately ordered Mr. Jones to proceed with his argument.

Attorneys W. C. McKean, B. C. Hildebrand and Ray Shelby were before the court in the Fuller estate appeal; George R. Morris and D. M. Hertzog in the Moore appeal in the Langier estate; Higbee and Hertzog in the South estate appeal; D. M. McDonald and W. J. Johnson in the Bowman appeal; Messrs. McDonald, Shelby and T. H. Hudson in the Measmore appeal in the Teel estate; Messrs. McKean and Johnson in the Burford case, and W. J. Sturges and D. M. Hertzog in the Deffenbaugh vs. Hess case.

Letters of administration upon the estate of the late John A. Young, of Bulskin township, were issued yesterday to James C. Young, with bond in the sum of \$70, the surors being William H. Raymond and S. R. Goldsmith. The estate is valued at \$15 in personal property and \$1,000 in real estate. The heirs are the widow, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Young died March 6, last.

Two candidates for delegates to the Republican State convention in June announced themselves yesterday by filing papers with the County Commissioners. Both are from the Second Legislative District. They are Attorney Charles C. Carter, of Brownsville, L. L. Davis, laborer, of North Union No. 4.

Proceedings in the nature of a case rated, joined in by three newspapers and the county were started yesterday. The plaintiffs are the Connellsville News Publishing Company, the Courier Company and the News Publishing Company of Connellsville. The attorneys for the plaintiffs are Stearns, Higbee and Matthews, while the defense is joined in by County Solicitor R. F. Hopwood in behalf of the County Commissioners.

The County Auditors of a year ago, William J. Ruple, J. E. Gray and J. S. Rittenour, agreed to pay the Connellsville News \$200 for the publication and The Courier and News Standard each \$24.00.

The Auditors' report was not filed last year until June 1st, which the Commissioners claimed was after the extreme date fixed by law. Upon this ground the old board of commissioners refused to pay the expense of publication and the matter has hung ever since. The matter was placed on the argument list.

Proved.

Mr. Snapp—Life is full of contradictions. Mrs. Snapp—And I say it isn't.

—Boston Transcript.

## OWENSDALE SCHOOLS HAVE GOOD REPORT

Last Month of School Shows Considerable Gain Over the Preceding Months.

OWENSDALE, May 11.—Continuing is the report of the Titman schools Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Owensdale, for the eighth and last month of school, showing a considerable gain in attendance over the last few preceding months. The high totals at ways being in the lead of their respective schools and districts.

School No. 1, Miss Margaret McKenry, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 35. Attendance of boys, 17; attendance of girls, 18. Average percentage of attendance of boys, 84. Total average percentage of attendance, 81. Those present every session during the month were, and Sobolnig, Russell, Keefe, Martin, Buckle, Russell, King, William DeWalt, Ralph Copeman, Earl Nicola, Ray Ridgman, Stella Huff, Ethel DeWalt, Sadie Flury and Anna Harsnaker. Those having best percentage of attendance of attendance during term were Fred Sublette, Russell King, Randall King, Martin Burke, William DeWalt, Earl Nicola, John Huff, Jr., Ralph Copeman, William, Robinson, Chalmers Dull, Russell Keefe, Agnes Rosencoper, Stella Huff, Ethel DeWalt and Sadie Flury.

School No. 2, Miss Debra Culler, teacher. Pupils enrolled, 25. Attendance of boys, 14; average percentage of attendance of boys, 84. Total average percentage of attendance of girls, 88. Total average percentage of attendance, 86. Those present every session during the month were: Margaret Burkhardt, Doreen Shellenberger, Sadie George, Dorey Runey and Leola Sobolnig. Those having the best marks of percentage of attendance during the term were: Mary Rosencoper, 88, and Alvin Buchert, 87.

School No. 3, Miss May Evans, teacher and principal. Pupils enrolled, 22. Attendance of boys, 14; average percentage of boys, 87. Attendance of girls, 84. Average percentage of attendance of girls, 88. Total average percentage of attendance, 87. Those present every session during the month were: Harry Nicola and Ethel Burkhardt.

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## REAL ESTATE IS VERY VALUABLE.

Over \$65,000,000 Are on the Tax Books for County's Assessment.

### LUZERNE HEADS THE LIST

Beyond the Million Mark—South Brownsville, a New Borough Makes a New High Record—Uniontown Makes Good Showing.

UNIONTOWN, May 13.—Fayette county's taxable real estate alone is valued at \$65,085,217. These are the total figures taken from the assessment books of the 47 districts. Six years ago the total assessed valuations of the county were only about \$41,000,000, the figures this year indicating a great increase.

Luzerne heads the list of realty values but the totals of the four wards of Uniontown surpass even Luzerne. The latter's realty valuation is \$5,750,901. German comes second in the list of single districts with \$5,050,665 while Redstone is a close third with real estate assessed at \$4,188,208.

North Union is in the fourth million list while Jefferson and George pass the three-million mark.

Each of Uniontown's four wards go over the million mark and the grand total is \$5,935,365. According to Luzerne's valuations by nearly \$200,000. The townships which surpass South Brownsville, the next highest, are North Union, the next highest, the real estate valuation in the new river borough are as follows:

Following is the real estate valuation in each of the 47 districts:

Bellevue township \$6,750,901

Brownsville township \$5,750,901

Luzerne township \$5,050,665

</

## COKING POWER OF COAL ANALYZED.

French Expert Finds Three Reagents Which Act as Solvents.

## CELLULOSE IN COKING FUEL

Presence in Coal of Substances Derived From It Make Them Fit For Coking, As Shown By a Series of Experiments

In order to ascertain the nature of the substances influencing the capacity of certain coals to furnish hard and compact coke O. Bonnard relates in a paper before the academy des Sciences, France he studied the action of a number of solvents on a good coking Belgian coal. The results showed that only three reagents are at all suitable—nitric acid and concentrated sulphuric acid the dehydrating influence of which on hydrocarbons is sufficiently energetic to carbonize them completely and Schwetzer's reagent which dissolves the cellulose constituents of the coal.

Coals are chemical aggregations of unknown constitution their formation from the vegetable world is a past geological epoch having probably in early stages been analogous to those now observable in the decomposition of large quantities of vegetable matter. Since humic acid does not exist ready formed in coking coals, whereas this acid is always found in coals that have become oxidized and lost their coking power it is natural to seek for the origin of that acid in the carbonaceous states of the coal especially the cellulose. The composition of the humic acids obtained from different coals has already been shown to be analogous to that of the corresponding acids from sugar or peat. Moreover it is highly probable that the hydrocarbon substances giving rise to the formation of humic acid do not exist in their simplest form in coals but in a state of extensive condensation or polymerization through destructive processes through which the vegetable matter has passed the chief characteristic of the whole series of the decomposition products of vegetable tissue being the accumulation of carbon at the expense of the hydrogen and oxygen. Hence here is small prospect of finding any large quantity of carbohydrates in coals these substances having been more or less completely transformed.

Tests which were made with various chemicals showed very clearly that if coking coals be treated with caustic potash hot concentrated hydrochloric acid and Schwetzer's reagent in succession the increasing power or disappearance almost entirely the peculiar action of Schwetzer's reagent justifies the assumption that the coking power of coal is due to the presence of substances derived from cellulose. The addition of an excess of acetic acid to the effluents of these natural coals, coals throws down a very small flocculent precipitate of greyish color and capable of resisting the action of concentrated acids all acids and organic solvents—this is to say possessing the characteristics of cellulose. Furthermore cellulose can be readily detected in the products of the oxidation of coal by nitric acid and in those obtained by treating such coals with fused caustic potash. On the other hand it is known that nitric acid will oxidize cellulose to furnish nitric acid as a final product while potash transforms the same substance from oxidized acid and methyl alcohol. The effluents which form a dense coals will not furnish any precipitate with acetic acid and the residue of these coals after treatment with Schwetzer's reagent always contains a notable quantity of coke this matter having been combined is completely soluble.

In short the various organic solvents have little influence on the activity of the coal it is proved by the pent and when the simple solvents are expelled from the solution these remain brown tarry bodies the amount of which is much except in the case of pyridin which solvent extracts more than 1 per cent. Concentrated hydrochloric acid has no effect while concentrated sulphuric acid and nitric acid deprive the coal of its coking power which is also reduced to a considerable extent by fused caustic potash and Schwetzer's reagent. The successive action of aqueous caustic potash concentrated hydrochloric acid and Schwetzer's reagent destroys the coking power completely and the explanation of this phenomenon may be sought in the solvent power of the cupropotassic reagent on derivatives of cellulose. The humic acid found in oxidized coals that will no longer coke is formed by the oxidation of the hydrocarbon substance present in a more or less condensed or polymerized state in the coal.

The fact that anhydrides do not furnish a compact coke is evidence of very simple evolution namely that this class of coal represents a very advanced stage of the transformation of the vegetable matter and therefore no longer contains any cellulose substances or those of hydrocarbon origin as a state of transition. For this reason no trace of humic acid can be detected in natural or oxidized anthracites. Finally it should be noted that the quantity of humic acid necessary to deprive coal of its coking power is very small.

## FIELD NEWS IN CONCISE FORM.

The total production of coal in Colorado in 1908 according to E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey amounted to 36,447,000 short tons having a spot value of \$17,386,058 a decrease as compared with the output in 1907 of 37,777,000 short tons. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of Colorado in 1908 was 24,200 and the average number of days worked by each was 11. Most of the larger mines of Colorado are operated on the basis of a ten hour day.

John Curry 50 years old foreman in the Turner coal mine near Lyons City was instantly killed by a Baldwin & Ohio train. Four children survive.

W. W. Kiefer general manager for the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company has resigned to become Vice President and General Manager of the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Co. which includes the new Gould coal interest recently taken over by that interest. Included in Mr. Kiefer's duties will be supervision over an estimated annual output of 100,000 tons of coal.

More than 56,000,000 gallons of creosote and 10,000,000 pounds of zinc chloride were used in the Latta St. Louis test to preserve timber. Most of the material treated was railroad ties.

Last year's iron ore prices have been estimated and sales amounting to nearly 5,000,000 tons have been made. Eastern Pennsylvania has produced 100,000 tons of Souderton iron ore.

Shipments of coke over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway for March were 41,511 tons.

Instructions have been issued from the general office of the U. S. Geological Survey to miners to be careful to place in condition to return with the coal a certain amount of water.

Edward Pennington the new president of the Chicago Railway & Coal Co. has been elected to the position of president of the Chicago Railway & Coal Co. which is a subsidiary of the Chicago & North Western Railway.

Clay that burns as well as coal is said to have been discovered in Montana.

The New York Central Railroad has placed an order for 100,000 tons of coal for use in its locomotives.

Col. W. P. Hurst President of the Midland Coal & Coke Company has been elected to the position of president of the Midland Coal & Coke Company.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company has been ordered to pay \$100,000 in damages to the American Steel & Wire Company for the loss of a furnace.

Work is being rapidly advanced on the large new coke plant being built by the American Steel & Wire Company at Brownsville.

The International Steam Pump Company is now in the process of building a new pump for the U. S. Navy.

The Pennsylvania Engineering Company has been ordered to pay \$100,000 in damages to the American Steel & Wire Company for the loss of a furnace.

The fa Belle Iron Works of Bel Air is being operated at a loss of 10 per cent.

The Zinc Iron Mining Company of Maryland is now in the process of building a new mine.

The American Steel & Wire Company has been ordered to pay \$100,000 in damages to the American Steel & Wire Company for the loss of a furnace.

H. C. Frick who has been spending some time in Europe has returned to New York.

## WILL MINE COAL IN THE DAYTIME

Undertaking at Pottsville is One of the Biggest Ever Attempted in Anthracite

POTTSVILLE, May 14.—Daylight mining of anthracite coal is to be started on an extensive scale at St. Clair where the St. Clair Coal Company yesterday awarded to Contractor Thomas Nolan of Reading the extensive work of stripping off the surface earth from the mammoth vein so that coal can be mined under the broad light of the sun. Millions of tons of coal can be secured in this way although the largest steam shovels in the country will be at work on the preliminary excavation six or seven years before the coal can be secured.

## The Courier Coke List Is Ready

Our list of the Coke Ovens of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville Regions their Railroad Connections and the names and addresses of the operators revised and corrected up to April 1, 1909 has just been issued.

There have been a great many changes in the list since it was last published one year ago and these changes have been compiled with our usual care and accuracy.

The Courier's list is recognized as authority and has become an institution. Possibly you may have had one before. If so you will want one again. If not we assure you the information is well worth the cost.

The prices will be as follows:

SINGLE COPY,	25c
5 COPIES	\$1.00
10 COPIES	\$1.75
25 COPIES	\$4.00

We will be pleased to receive your order.

Yours truly,

The Courier Company,  
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Established 1859.

Incorporated 1894.

## Jos. Soisson Fire Brick Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## High Grade Silica and Fire Clay Brick

For Coke Ovens, Furnaces, Glass Houses and Cupolas. Special Shapes on Short Notice. Tide and Ground Clays.

Annual Capacity of Combined Works 60,000,000

Works	Analysis of Silica Brick
Volcano B & O R R	Silica 95.10
Mover P & R R	Alumina 2.16
Davidson B & O and P & R R	Iron Oxide .60
Layton B & O R R	Lime 1.30
Kingston L V and P & R R	Magnesia .15

MAIN OFFICE: CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

## JAMES B. HOGG,

M. A. M. S. C. E.

## CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER.

410 First National Bank Building, Connellsville, Pa.  
Tri State Phone 393

Surveys and all Branches of Construction Engineering. Railroads, Coal and Coke Works, Development of Coal Mines, Mapping, Tracing, Blue Printing.

MODERN METHODS. ACCURATE WORK.

H. M. Crawford L. C. Mechling E. L. Zearley

## Fayette Engineering Co.

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers

Mine and Land Surveys of all kinds. Plans estimates and Supervision of construction of complete coal and coke plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties.

## Specialties: Coal and Coke Plants.

ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENT  
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## THE W. G. WILKINS CO.,

Rooms 302 to 311, Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

## SPECIALTIES—COAL & COKE PLANTS

The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers.

Coke Company	Ovens	U. S. Coal & Coke Co.	Ovens
Highland	200	Plants 1 and 2	800
Offutt & Snyder Steel Co.	1105	Coke of Coal & Coke Co.	800
Plant 1 and 2	420	Fyle and Eylesville Wks.	1000
Avonin Coal & Coke Co.	100	H. C. Frick Coal Co.	1000
Plant 1 and 2	100	Y. H. H. Shoop and Bitter	1000
Colonial Coke Company	100	Struthers Loni & Coke Co.	1000
Smoot	100	Fairbank Wks.	1000

L. W. FOGG, Pres. & Consulting Engineer

S. P. BOSSART, Vice Pres. H. K. COFFROTH Sec. & Treas.

## Waynesburg Engineering & Construction Company

Waynesburg, Pa.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

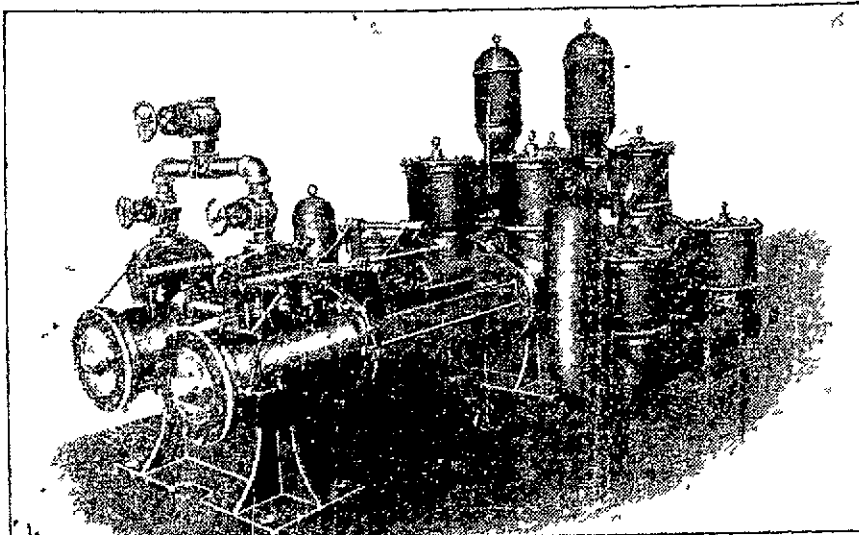
Coal and Coke Plants, Mine Development, Railroads, Surveying, Foundations, Buildings, Mapping, Blue Printing.

Specialties: Coal Property Examination and Reports.

## The Connellsville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole manufacturers of the Lepley patents and designs, covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We are the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture:

## PUMPS.

## ENGINES.

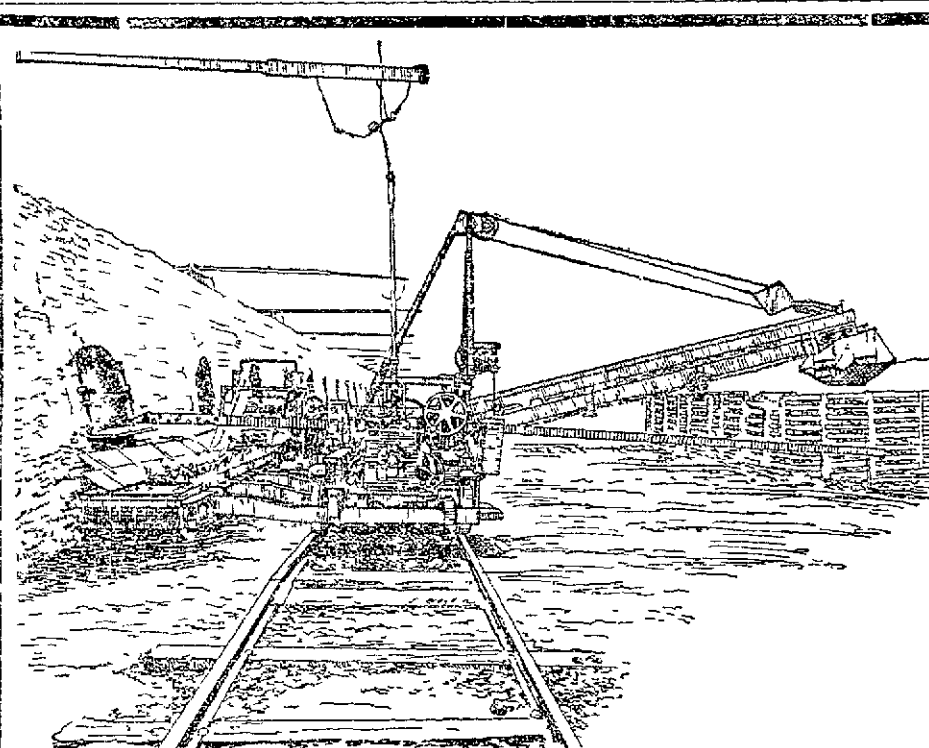
## FANS.

## Air Compressors.

## Steel Hoisting Cages.

We manufacture none but the highest grade of machinery using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines. Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.



## The Covington Coke Drawer and Loader

Gives You Coke Burned One Hour Longer Than by Hand Method.

MANUFACTURED BY

## The Covington Machine Co.,

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Branch Office, at B & O Crossing of E. Main Street, - - Uniontown, Pa.

## Orient Coke Company,

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Works: ORIENT, PA.

Main Office: UNIONTOWN, PA.

Connections, P. R. R., P. & L. E., B. & O. R. R.